provide also for strengthening of training staff in the State Training Institutes. This emphasis on decentralised process of planning will be continued in the future plans.

New Sugar Licensing Policy for Sugar Factories

1084. SHRI RABI RAY:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to revert to the old, distance criterion for licensing new sugar factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated a new sugar licensing policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (b). The Central Government vide Press Note dated 8.11.91 (copy enclosed as a Statement) have announced revised guidelines for licensing fo new and expansion of existing sugar factories for the Sugar Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93-1996-97), according to which the distance between the proposed new sugar factory and an existing/already licensed sugar factory should be 25 kms. This distance criterion of 25 kms. could however, be relaxed to 15 kms. in specific cases where cane availability so justifies.

STATEMENT

Government of India
Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development

Press Notes No. 16

(1991 Series)

Subject: Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories for the Sugar Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 - 1996-97).

A. The Government of India have reviewed the Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories issued vide this Ministry's Press Note No. 4 (1990 Series) dated 23.7.1990. In supersession of the aforesaid Press Note, Government have formulated the following revised guidelines:

(1) New sugar factories will continue to be licensed for a minimum economic capacity of 2500 tonnes cane crush per day (TCD). There will not be any maximum limit on such capacity. However, in areas specified as industrially backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agro-climatically suited for development of sugarcane, licensing of new sugar factories in the co-operative and public sectors would be allowed for an initial capacity of 1750 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD within a period of 5 years of going into production.

(2) Licences for new sugar factories will be issued subject to the condition that the distance between the proposed new sugar factory and an existing/ already licensed sugar factory should be 225 kilometers. This distance criterion of 25 Kms could, however, be relaxed to 15 kilometers in special case where cane availability so justifies.

(3) The basic criterion of grant of licences for new sugar units would be their viability, mainly from the point of view of cane availability and potential for development of sugarcane.

(4) All new licences will be issued with the stipulation that cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of sugarcane.

(5) Other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposal from the Co-operative Sector and the Public Sector, in that order, as compared to the Private Sector. In case more than one application is received from any zone of operation, priority will be given to the application received earlier. However, in such cases also, preference will be given to the co-operative Sector, followed by the Public Sector and the Private Sector, in that order, even though the applications of the first two sectors may be of a later date.

(6) Priority will continue to be given to sugar factories with capacity less than 2500 TCD to expand to the aforesaid minimum economic capacity.

(7) While granting licences for new units and expansion projects, the additional capacity to be created up to the end of the Eighth Plan, i.e. 1996-97, will be kept in view.

(8) While granting licences for new sugar factories, industrial licences in respect of down-stream units for the use of molasses i.e. industrial alcohol etc. will be given readily.

B. Applications for licences will be initially screened by the Screening Committee of the Ministry of Food, while considering such applications, the comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administration concerned would also be obtained. The State Government/Union Territory Administration would be required to furnish their comments within 3 month of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Food.

C. Applications for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted directly to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Department in Form IL alongwith the prescribed fee of Rs. 2500/ -. A copy of the application may also be sent to Ministry of Food.

D. The procedure and guidelines, as given above, are brought to the notice of the entrepreneurs for their information and guidance.

Sd/-

(S. Bhavani)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.
F.No. 10 (74)/91-LP
New Delhi, the 8th November, 1991.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above Press Note.

Principal Information Officer,
Press Information Bureau,
NEW DELHI.

Sale of Fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh at Higher Rates

1085. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the fertilisers are being sold in Andhra Pradesh and other States at much higher prices than at the stipulated price level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to ensure the availability of fertilisers at the fixed rates;

(d) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh during 1990-91 toward subsidy on fertilisers given to small and mariginal farmers; and

(e) the amount that has actually been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). No specific and verifiable case has come to the notice of Government of India regarding fertilisers being sold in the state of Andhra Pradesh or any other state at prices higher that the maximum statutory price notified by Government.

(d) During the year 1990-91 there was no central sector scheme of providing subsidy to the small and mariginal fermers in the country.

(e) The question does not arise.

Shortage of Dwelling Units

1086. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortage of dwelling units in rural as well as urban areas in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring forward amendments to the Urban Land Ceilings (Regulation) Act, 1976 to encourage the construction of dwelling units in large numbers;

(c) if so, the likely date by which the amendment is to be brought before the Parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The housing shortage in the country as on 1.3.1991 has been estimated to be 31 million units - 20.6 million in rural areas and 10.4 million units in urban areas.